

## National Republican.

A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

## The National Republican.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877.

## The Silver Bill in the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Finance has  
had the House silver bill under considera-  
tion, with the development that Messrs.  
DAWES and MORRILL, both Republicans,  
are in opposition to it, as are also Messrs.  
BAYARD and KERNAN, Democrats. This  
committee consists of Messrs. MORRILL,  
(chairman), DAWES, FERRY, JONES of Ne-  
vada, ALLISON, HOWE, BAYARD, KERNAN,  
and WALLACE. We are of opinion that all  
the Republican members of the committee,  
except the chairman and Mr. DAWES, will  
favor the measure. So far as Senator  
DAWES is concerned, we are not disap-  
pointed in his position. He represents a  
state of capital in which there are no silver  
mines, whose people are enterprising and  
grasping, and, like the grave, takes all  
that comes but never gives back. It is the  
natural tendency of all money centers  
where Mammon rules to hold to every spe-  
cial advantage with a strong grasp, which  
does not relax except under an imperious  
necessity. Massachusetts is opposed to the  
silver bill because it is a measure of  
relief and may interfere with a money  
center, and Senator DAWES, being loyal to  
his State, will, of course, in view of his own  
political interests, antagonize it. For this he  
is entitled to no censure, though it seems as  
if a statesman of his broad and catholic  
views on most public questions should favor  
the general interest on this occasion, rather  
than confine his vision and action to the  
narrow policy of the money speculators of  
his own State.

Senator BAYARD's opposition arises more  
from a chronic disposition to antagonize  
everything not peculiarly democratic than  
from any higher motive, though he is re-  
puted to have advanced an argument in the  
committee something like this, after call-  
ing attention to the provision providing for  
the free coinage of silver bullion. Mr.  
BAYARD showed, at the present market  
rates, the holder of silver bullion who takes  
it to the mint and has it coined free of ex-  
pense to him receives one dollar for that  
which is worth only twenty cents. He  
held that if anything is to be made, the Govern-  
ment should receive the benefit of it, and  
therefore, if silver is to be made the currency  
of the country, let the Government buy the  
bullion as needed from time to time and pay  
the market rates for it. If the creditor is to  
be cheated out of eight cents on the dollar,  
let the government profit by the dishonest  
transaction, and not the bullion owner. If  
silver is coined at the rate of twenty million  
dollars per annum only the silver mine  
owners of Nevada and Utah will clear  
\$1,000,000 at the present market price.

How much force there is in the argument  
that this measure will bring benefit to the  
mining interest, while at the same time the  
general interest of the country are to be  
advanced thereby, we leave for our readers  
to decide. To our untutored vision it seems  
a very thin appearance. It is the hope of  
the money power that this measure will re-  
ceive its quietus in the Senate, if it is not  
defeated in the committee. It will be  
antagonized with much vigor, but we have  
confidence to believe that it will pass the  
Senate and be approved by the executive,  
thus becoming ultimately the law of the  
land.

## The Solid South.

To plant the South square against the  
North has been the day and night dream  
of those who surrendered the "lost cause,"  
because they had no power to sustain it,  
until they now share the hope that they  
have accomplished that end. The South is  
solidly Democratic now politically. The  
Republican cause has to all appearance  
been given away—we will not say abso-  
lutely betrayed. Through force, outrage  
and assassination, to say nothing of other  
influences, the Republican cause has been literally  
blotted out in the Southern States, much to  
the delectation of the late insurgents  
and their Northern Democratic allies. They  
think they have a solid South against a  
divided North, but, after all, that hope  
comes to them coupled with fears. They have  
been led to examine their title, and they do  
not find it to contain the full clause of war-  
rant that they desire. They begin to dis-  
cover that there are chances of a slip in the  
final holding of the power they seem to have  
gained temporarily, and they raise the warning  
voice. The Raleigh (N. C.) News, a solid  
Southern, rings the alarm in these gentle  
tones, which mean much more than its tem-  
perate phrases imply:

"We have again unquestioned power in the  
National Legislature. Let us beware how we  
use it. Let us be sure to exercise it with all  
due caution, prudence and wisdom. Any step  
which will excite the spirit of rebellion and  
endanger the Union, and tend to solidify the  
South against a solid North will prove disastrous  
in the end, whatever temporary advantage we  
might gain by it. We must bear in mind that  
the Democracy have the House by a large ma-  
jority. A change of ten districts will put  
the Republicans in power and lead in the di-  
rection of Republican success in 1880. Let us  
be sure not to suffer the House to slip from  
our grasp. With such a prospect in full view,  
with victory in its broadest, most compre-  
hensive and most glorious sense almost  
perched upon our banners, any mistake by the  
Representatives of the South in Congress  
will be a fatal error. Let us be sure that the  
House would be fully skin to crime. With  
elevated statesmanship, true moderation, and  
broad national patriotism guiding our coun-  
sels, we shall see the South a few years hence  
more in a controlling position in national  
affairs."

This writer seems to understand that  
while a good cause is often ruined by indis-

cretion, a bad one is attended by still  
greater danger. Hence its note of warning.  
The "solid South" has no more power to-day  
in the National Legislature than it had two  
years ago, and since then the executive  
power has been ostensibly re-established in  
the Republican interest. When the forty-  
fourth Congress entered upon its session  
with a much larger Democratic majority in  
the House than it has to-day, and with a  
minority in the Senate, it declared a most  
vindictive and merciless war against the  
administration in all its departments. Grave  
charges were made against those holding  
positions under the Federal Govern-  
ment. Inquisitions into the most malignant  
and oppressive were instituted, where sub-  
sided witnesses were examined and the  
most barefaced perjuries were com-  
mitted to blacken the official and personal  
reputations of men who had never before  
been suspected of official wrong or disreputa-  
ble personal conduct. Drag-nets were put  
out in the hope of catching something that  
could be secured to the detriment of some  
Republican official. A whole session was  
absorbed with this malicious crusade, and  
yet, when this flood of malice, persecution,  
and perjury passed by, it had accomplished  
nothing beyond the far sordid of the malice  
of the persecutors; for there were no vic-  
tims on any of the multitudinous allega-  
tions that had been made and published  
to the world against Republican officials.

These were the early fruits of the "un-  
questioned power in the National Legisla-  
ture" to which the Raleigh News now re-  
fers, and it is not at all strange that it  
should counsel the exercise of "all due cau-  
tion, prudence, and wisdom" now, for the  
Democratic party has lost much of the "un-  
questioned power" that it enjoyed two  
years ago. This loss has accrued to a great  
extent, no doubt, from the overbearing and  
tyrannical course adopted under the con-  
sciousness of advantage.

We are not unmindful of the fact  
that the Democratic party is fast assuming  
that it has much power over if not full con-  
trol, of the executive branch of the Govern-  
ment. What ground it has for such an  
assumption we are not perhaps as fully  
aware as those more intimately acquainted  
with the plans, purposes and inspirations  
of those in authority. But we are not pre-  
pared to believe that the natural enemies  
of this administration and the party and  
principles which placed it in position, are  
so weak in will and possess the patronage  
and shape the policy of this Govern-  
ment during the term of office of the pre-  
sent executive. We very much desire to see  
this Democratic hope promptly and success-  
fully blotted.

## Burning at the Stake.

Among the peculiar institutions of the  
South, since slavery is abolished, is burning  
at the stake by a mob, as an instrument of  
terror for crime. It appears that a  
negro named WRIGHT, living near Craw-  
ford, Ala., who had been guilty of a brutal  
crime, which deserved condign punishment,  
was taken by the people, and, without the  
form of a trial, was burned publicly at the  
stake. In referring to this popular and bar-  
barous crime, for it is nothing less, the  
Atlanta (Ga.) Chronicle has the following  
sensible comment:

"It is true that the negro has done a deed  
for which he deserves to die a thousand deaths.  
But every man in the country, no matter  
what his race or color, accused of crime, is en-  
titled to his trial by an impartial jury. There  
is no pretense that the courts of Alabama are  
not competent to administer the laws prop-  
erly. The criminal would have had speedy  
trial and punishment, and the mob had no  
right to anticipate the processes of the law  
and the indignities of the courts."

To this the Atlanta Constitution adds the  
following:

"Not only were the acts of the mob in violation  
of the law, but they are calculated to  
work disaster to the material interests of not  
only Alabama, but the rest of the South. For  
no immigrant, looking for a new home, will  
for a moment think of settling in a State or  
section that permits mobs to supersede courts.  
The senseless burning of OWEN WRIGHT may  
cost the cotton States a million of dollars,  
coming as it did at a time when immigrants  
were looking this way from all the Northern  
States."

We are glad to see the Southern press tak-  
ing a sensible and conservative view of  
Southern outlaws, which has so long  
marked the history of that section. It has  
already cost the late insurgent States an  
amount of values in property and public re-  
spect that cannot be recovered in half a cen-  
tury by the wisest circumspection of con-  
duct.

## Rapid Transit in New York.

THE COURTS have removed all legal  
obstructions, and the company are removing  
all other obstructions to the completion of the  
road from the Battery to Harlem. The Goth-  
amites are to be congratulated.

THEY seem to be sadly in need of reform in  
Scotland. A gentleman writing from Edin-  
burgh says that he counted in a confectioner's  
saloon twelve ladies drinking spirits, porter  
or ale—and a girl of twelve enjoying a bottle  
of brown stout, while at the counter two mis-  
ses in their teens were paying for brandy and  
soda. Murphy, the great temperance orator,  
is sadly needed in Scotland.

A LARGER majority of the prominent and  
influential journals of the country are in  
favor of the silver bill. Here is what the  
Richmond Dispatch, the prominent paper of  
Virginia, says: "As we said in another article,  
pass the silver bill and it matters not so much  
whether the resumption act is touched or not.  
We would rather see the resumption act left  
in its present condition. The resumption of  
silver will make resumption an easy mat-  
ter."

THINKS seems to be some misapprehension  
about Kansas. The readers of THE REPUBLICAN  
will make no mistake in reference to that  
State. There was a state election held there last  
Tuesday, and Horton was elected Chief Jus-  
tice of the State by 30,000 majority, and L.  
W. Humphrey was elected Lieutenant-Governor  
by about the same figures. There were  
county elections, all of which were Republi-  
can save two, and those were carried by the  
Greenback party.

A MISREPRESENTATION of facts is what the  
valuable Philadelphia Times continually mak-  
ing in reference to Southern affairs. There  
have been published in THE REPUBLICAN, with-  
in the past few days, extracts from various  
Southern papers containing the most diaboli-  
cal sentiments in reference to the drive of  
the late great Indiana Senator. The Times re-  
cites these Southern papers, or some of them,  
at least, and yet, in the face of the facts, has  
the temerity to say, editorially and falsely,  
"It is to the credit of the Southern press  
that, notwithstanding the bitterness exhibited

by Senator Morton toward the South, and  
which was heartily reciprocated by the South-  
ern people, it has treated of his character and  
career in obituaries with respect and charity  
that are equally commendable and surprising.  
These amenities of politics cost little, and they  
go a long way toward bridging the chasm of  
sectionalism."

THE Fishery Commission have got through  
with their labors at Halifax, and it is an-  
nounced that the awards will be given by the  
1st of December. The British commissioner  
and his secretary will leave for England on the  
10th of December. It is a source of congrat-  
ulation to know that throughout the sittings of  
this commission the most pleasant relations  
have existed between the representatives of the  
two governments, and also that nearly all  
our points have been conceded and demands  
allowed.

THERE is to be one more election held this  
year—that in Georgia on December 5. The  
people vote on the new constitution for the  
State, and upon the question of the location of  
the capital. They also elect a Legislature, who  
choose a United States Senator in the place of  
Senator GORDON. It is said that there will be  
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tion, and the contending factions are counting  
on the colored vote, and hence this one time will  
allow them the privilege of franchise.

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we so full that we give public notice that  
we want no more immigrants? Are we, who  
have the Southern land-owners for inviting  
immigrants with one breath while they curse  
the labor they now have with the next, to say  
by our legislative acts that our lands are all  
occupied, that our ports are closed against all  
foreign laborers, and that those who dare to  
come to this land of the free and the home of  
the brave after a certain named date shall be  
peremptorily returned to the land of their na-  
tivity? If so, this is emphatically a failed  
country.

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can be made upon the accuracy of the obser-  
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and his Cabinet into Virginia on their recent  
visit to act as a "drawing" card at the State  
Fair, and then returned to proclaim the only  
cause of happiness of all the inhabitants under  
"the policy." It is well known that the ne-  
gro loves the franchise and is anxious to ex-  
ercise it. The only reason for his not having  
done so at the recent election was that he  
could not safely vote as he wished, and would  
not vote the other ticket.

THE Milwaukee Sentinel has made a vigor-  
ous fight against the civil-service order and  
the Southern policy during the last campaign,  
and has carried the city and State, so it claims,  
on the issues made. It says: "But how about  
civil-service reform in Milwaukee? The Sen-  
tinel has made some remarks once or twice  
upon the subject, and for its pains was admo-  
nished by Senator Howe in a choice letter  
written to another, that it had made a mistake  
and was sending the party to the devil. It  
was not the party, as we knew all the time,  
that was traveling in that direction. The vote,  
where the Sentinel's malign influence was most  
felt, indicates that it didn't do as much hurt as  
Mr. Howe seemed to think it might. No, we  
will undertake to take care of the party in  
that respect, if Senator Howe will take care  
of himself."

## PERSONAL.

BY the way—that hat you know.  
EX-EMPEROR EGORIE would like to live at  
Coxes.

EX-MARSHAL BAZAINE is still living at  
Madrid.

KATE CLAXTON is delighting the people of  
New Orleans.

THOMAS gained much of his oratorical power  
from eating coffee-balls.

SIR HENRY HAVELock is writing a book on  
the campaign in Bulgaria.

SENATOR BLAINE, although not yet able to  
sit up, is very much better.

MR. WATSON's lecture is very favorably  
noticed by the St. Louis press.

GEN. McLELLAN is likely to be a resident  
of New Jersey for some time to come.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS must get along as  
well as he can without being a Saint.

GEN. BURKE is happy, too. Massachusetts  
vindicated him when she informed him that  
she was not going to give him a pension.

ERPA HENTON, of Virginia, wishes to re-  
sume his State for expenses toward the war  
of 1812.

JOSE OLIVERA, brother of the Spanish states-  
man, Sebastien Olvera, and like him a pro-  
gressive, has been elected Mayor of Madrid.

THE Detroit Free Press man is not afraid to  
be the most audacious joker in the country.  
He can escape into Canada at any time.

BOB INGERSOLL at Berlin would do very  
well. He and Bismarck would be a unit on  
the subject of Tom Paine's "Age of Reason."

SOMEbody has likened the President to  
"Old Hickory," but we fear that Hazenut  
appreciate the compliment.—N. Y. Weekly.

COMMANDER MATTHEW of the navy, can  
accept the gift of the Emperor of Russia  
which he wants to give him. So says the  
Emperor.

MR. SPRUNCKOW calls the people who go to  
church from compulsion, as they might do  
to escape from a shower of rain, "umbrella  
Christians."

THE Danbury man has been informed and  
believes the hanging of a girl in a perfect  
fitting case is like putting your arms around  
a cold water-cure.

THE Turner's Falls Reporter speaks of a man  
who went round lecturing on "How to Get  
Rich," and who hadn't enough money to pay  
for his hotel bills. This fellow was a slap at some  
New England newspaper men.

WILLIAM L. VAUGHN, principal of a public  
school in Covington, Ky., lectured on "The  
Duty of Good Example." On the following  
day he was arrested for having a sword, a  
dewar, and having arrived from Canada.

SIDNEY LANIER has written an "Ode to  
Wagner," of which the appreciative St. Louis  
Republic remarks: "This makes Wagner's  
visit to America a certainty. He will come for  
no other purpose than to kill Lanier."

A NEW composer, has risen to fame in Italy  
with an opera entitled "Mephistopheles," that  
has been received everywhere with great favor.  
Victor Emmanuel has bestowed the Order of the  
Crown upon him. Arrigo Boito is his name.

MR. MORTON is preparing to leave Italy  
for New Haven, where he will live until  
his youngest son has finished his college  
course. After that the two will return to In-  
dianapolis and make that city their permanent  
home. Mrs. Morton will retain her home there.

AMONG the arrivals at the Katay House,  
Baltimore, yesterday were Rev. R. T. Trout  
and his bride, who are on their wedding tour. Mr.  
Trout is eighty, and quite feeble. His wife is  
a young and very beautiful lady. She knew  
how to catch the Trout.

MR. WILLIAM WINTER, who is at present in  
London, will have a volume of his collected  
poems published by Tinsley, in London, about  
the 1st of December. His graceful title is  
"This Old Day, a Book of Lyrics." The book  
is dedicated to Mr. Joseph Jefferson, in a letter  
of a few lines.

THE youngest son of the Queen of Odde,  
in India, after completing his studies at Cam-  
bridge, England, has gone to Paris, preparatory  
to a continental tour. Queen Victoria is his  
guardian. He receives \$100,000 pension from  
the British Government for having ceded to it  
his regal rights, and has been appointed a  
deputy lieutenant of the Queen's life guard  
after his travels. His skin is quite dark.

## WHAT THEY SAY.

WE do not believe that President Hayes  
will be foolish enough to veto the anti-re-  
sumption bill should it pass the House and  
Senate. He would hardly care to array  
the whole South against his administration.—  
Cincinnati Enquirer, (Dem.).

THERE is no question that a large majority  
of the people of this State favor governmental  
aid to the Texas and Pacific Road, and they  
have manifested this feeling so frequently in  
the Legislature and at county and municipal  
meetings, that the Missouri representatives  
can well afford to take a manly stand for the  
right.—St. Louis Republican, (Dem.).

What Gen. Longstreet says.  
Gen. Longstreet writes to the editor of the  
Albany (Mich.) Journal.

It speaks for itself:  
GAINESVILLE, Ga., Oct. 29, 1877.

Hon. D. C. HENDERSON, Athens, Mich.  
DEAR SIR: \* \* \* Your views of govern-  
mental patronage are certainly warranted  
by common sense and common sense.

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year—that in Georgia on December 5. The  
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done so at the recent election was that he  
could not safely vote as he wished, and would  
not vote the other ticket.

## Party Gains and Losses.

I notice that the Evening Star and the  
Union speak of the result of Tuesday's election  
in Massachusetts as being a decisive inde-  
ment of the Hayes policy, and speak as if  
the result was a decisive victory for the  
Democrats. The result was a decisive victory  
for the Democrats, but it was a decisive  
victory for the Hayes policy.

By what rule of reasoning and mathematics  
they arrive at this conclusion we fail to see.  
The only way to judge of the strengthening or  
weakening of a party is to compare its present  
strength with its past. Last year the Republi-  
cans in Massachusetts cast 137,000 votes; the  
Democrats, 100,850; the Temperance, 12,974,  
and the Republicans had 18,300 majority over all.

HOW IS IT THIS YEAR  
when it is claimed that Mr. Hayes' policy  
was an element of strength, because they in-  
dented it as understood by the Hayes policy?

The Republicans cast 90,420 votes; the  
Democrats, 72,735; the Temperance, 16,211; Labor,  
3,471. In other words, the Democrats lost 34,  
000 votes last year, and have even lost more  
this year, by the aid of Hayes' policy, managed to  
lose only 47,197 this year. Instead of having  
18,300 majority as the Republicans had last  
year, have now lost all their majority, and the  
Democrats have gained 1,000 votes, making a  
difference of 19,396 votes lost to the party  
in a State endorsing the "policy."

It is claimed that the address of the  
policy is the issue in Massachusetts was  
national issue and an endorsement of Mr.  
Hayes, and not merely one confined to the  
State. If that is so, I am inclined to think  
it is, we have a lot to say.

Of this election with the vote for Mr. Hayes in  
that State in 1876, when Hayes had 150,000  
votes and Tilden had 198,777, and Hayes 41,  
297 over Tilden. Now Gov. Rice has over  
Gaston only 17,491, which shows that Hayes  
lost 132,000 votes in 1876, and has lost his majority in the State.

The Republicans having lost 23,000 votes in  
a State endorsing the policy, let us look at  
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